MONDAY, *June* 25. 1770. [NUMB. 1813.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

In COUNCIL, *June* 19. 1770.

ORDERED, That *Iſaac Royall*, *James Bowdoin*, *Nathaniel Sparhawk*, *James Pitts*, and *Joſhua Henſhaw*, Eſqrs. be a Committee to wait on his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor with the following Meſſage.

A. OLIVER, Secr'y.

May it pleaſe your Honor.

WE have attentively conſidered your Honor's Meſſage in anſwer to our Addreſs; and we beg leave to make a few obſervations upon it.

The Charter of the Province, as it creates and defines the Powers of its Governor, is the only rule (where the Province Law is ſilent) by which to judge of thoſe powers. It is a compact between the Crown and this People to be mutually obſerved and kept. There is no reſervation in it that Inſtructions ſhall be a rule of Government to the Governor: no Inſtructions therefore can be a rule to him in Caſes, wherein they alter thoſe Powers, or in any other way affect the Charter. This inference we apprehend your Honor will allow to be juſt in general: and we think you will allow it to be juſt alſo, with regard to the Governor's power of adjourning, proroguing and diſſolving the General Court: For although we particularly quote the clauſe of the Charter that relates to that power, and have delivered our ſentiments pretty fully upon it; and it appears clearly, that it veſts in the Governor an excluſive right to exerciſe that power, yet your Honor wholly confines your obſervations to the power of convening the General Court: which induces us to think you are ſatisfied the Governor has an excluſive right relative to the Adjourning and Proroguing; and conſequently that it is not controlable by Inſtructions. It is therefore needleſs, with regard to the Power of convening the Court, to ſay any thing concerning it, in addition to what we have ſaid in our Addreſs, as the object of our preſent deſire is, that you would pleaſe to Adjourn or Prorogue the Court to Boſton.

Your Honor is pleaſed to tell us "that the practice of giving Inſtructions, which began with the Charter, and has continued near fourſcore years, ſhould have been ſufficient to prevent the Council from taking exception to them"——Our Addreſs furniſhed no occaſion for this obſervation: for the Inſtructions therein referred to, were not Inſtructions in general, but ſuch only as we apprehended militated with the Charter. On ſuch Inſtructions, when made the rule of Government, it is the duty of the Council, in a becoming manner, to ſignify their mind, even though ſuch Inſtructions had begun with the Charter, and been continued to the preſent time: and ſuch a ſignification of their mind, we humbly apprehend, can never ſubject the Council to his Majeſty's diſpleaſure.

Your Honor informs us, that "although we *admit* it to be a part of the Prerogative, that you ſhould convene the Court at ſuch *time* and place as you *judge fit*, yet we have a *reſerve*, for we have *explained away* all the Prerogative; *removed* it from the King and his Repreſentative, and *made ourſelves* and the People the judges when it ſhall be exerciſed; and in the preſent caſe have determined, that it is not fit it ſhould be exerciſed."

We wiſh your Honor had quoted the clauſes, on which you ground the ſeveral declarations contained in the foregoing Paragraph: Had this been done you would not have found that they juſtified all of them. We do *not admit* the Convening of the Court on *the laſt Wedneſday* of May yearly, to be a part of the Prerogative in ſuch a ſenſe as to make the Convening of it on that day doubtful.— We have made *no reſerve* but what is warranted by the Charter; by ſeveral Laws of the Province; by ancient uſage; and the nature, end and deſign of the Inſtitution.—We have *not explained away* all the Prerogative, or any part of it, but ſhewn in the firſt place what it is according to the Charter; and in the next, that thoſe Laws with certain proceedings of the General Court, "if they do not amount to a ſtrictly legal eſtabliſhment of the place of convening and holding the General Court, at leaſt furniſh (in our humble opinion) a rule by which the Governor ought to conduct himſelf; and from which he may not depart but in caſes of exigency."—— We have *not removed* the Prerogative from the King and his Repreſentative, but on the contrary ſhewn, that it has been veſted by the King in his Repreſentative, to be exerciſed for the good of the People, which is the great end of Prerogative.——We have *not made ourſelves* and the People, either jointly or ſeverally, the Judges when it ſhall be exerciſed: but on the contrary, in the fulleſt and moſt expreſs manner, have declared it to be exerciſed as the King's Repreſentative ſhall *judge fit*, conſiſtent with the rule aforeſaid. But if there were no ſuch Rule to guide his Judgment, He would not be lawleſs in this Caſe, nor could make meer Will and Pleaſure the Rule (if they can be called a rule) of his judging: for, by the very terms, and by the reaſon which ought to influence all his determinations, there is to be a *fitneſs* in his judging; a fitneſs, ariſing from convenience, ſafety and utility, agreable to which it would be his duty to act; and therefore although we have given our opinion what the General convenience and utility require, and that in the preſent caſe they require the removal of the General Court to Boſton, yet we have not made ourſelves nor the People the Judges in this matter, but on the contrary have declared in the Addreſs, to which your Meſſage is an Anſwer, that the Governor of the Province is the ſole judge. And therefore as we would not ſuppoſe your Honor has deſignedly miſrepreſented our Addreſs, you will give us leave to ſay you have greatly miſtaken it.

We are ſorry to have reaſon to ſay, that in this Clauſe of the Meſſage there is diſcoverable, not only a diſpoſition unkind and unfriendly to the Council, but a want of Candor and Juſtice.

Is it kind or friendly, does it conſiſt with Candor and Juſtice to repreſent, that we firſt admit the Convening of the Court to be part of the Prerogative fully veſted in the Governor; that we then make reſerves concerning it; that we explain it wholly away; that we remove it from the King and his Repreſentative; and that we make ourſelves and the People the Judges when it ſhall be exerciſed?

If your Honor intended to bring upon the Council the diſpleaſure of his Majeſty, and in conſequence of it, procure an alteration of its conſtitution, you could not do it more effectually than by ſuch a repreſentation: But on examining, it will be evident, that there is no foundation for it, either in the Addreſs, or in any other act of the Council; and therefore ſuch a repreſentation is not only unkind and unjuſt to the Council, but, if we had let it paſs unnoticed, might have proved injurious to the Charter Rights of the Province.

It is with regret we make theſe obſervations, but we are conſtrained to it by the Juſtice due to ourſelves; and by the Claim the Province has upon us to defend the Conſtitution of its Government.——We have the warmeſt ſentiments of duty and loyalty to his Majeſty, which will ſtimulate us, on the one hand to defend the juſt Prerogative of the Crown; and on the other, to promote as far as we can, the end and deſign of ſuch Prerogative, the good of the People.

As your Honor has not condeſcended to give the Board the reaſons, on which you ground your opinion concerning the efficacy of Inſtructions to controul the Governor's power of convening the General-Court —as you are wholly ſilent about his Power of adjourning and Proroguing the Court; and have not pointed out the inſufficiency of the reaſons, by which we have endeavoured to ſupport our own opinion on thoſe points, we are under a neceſſity, till we have further light, to continue in the ſame opinion.

In the mean time, we beg leave to offer a few obſervations on the remaining part of your Honor's Meſſage. It informs us you "will not engage in a diſpute with us upon theſe points; that you think it *enough for you to tell us*, that you have not the leaſt doubt of the right of the Crown to controul the Governor by Inſtructions, or other Signification of the Royal Pleaſure; and that you believe it to be for the benefit of the People, that the Governor ſhould be under this controul."

As we are not inclined to be exceptious, we will not ſuppoſe your Honor intended to intimate there your own ſuperiority; or that it would be too great a condeſcention in you and below your dignity to diſcuſs this ſubject with the Council, We ſhall therefore only obſerve that if you have no doubt of the right of the Crown to controul the Governor by Inſtructions, you can have no doubt of your own right, not only of convening the Court at Cambridge, and holding it here contrary to the prayers of both Houſes, and all the reaſons offered by them; but (in caſe you had been ſo Inſtructed) of refuſing to convene it at all, either on the laſt Wedneſday of May yearly as required by the Charter, or at any other time: Nor can you in the ſame caſe doubt of your right to diſſolve the Charter wholly, and with it the preſent form of Government, and to introduce any other. Theſe are neceſſary conſequences of the Doctrine delivered in your Honor's Meſſage. It is therefore a Doctrine inconſiſtent with every idea of Engliſh Government; and utterly ſubverſive of the ends of all Government: And it puts the Property, Liberties and Rights of the People of this Province on a very precarious foundation, or rather deſtroys the foundation intirely.—We cannot ſee how it can be "for the benefit of the People, that a Governor ſhould be under this controul"—the controul of Inſtructions, that in their nature and conſequences may prove ſo ruinous to the People. But as we would hope your Honor does not entertain principles of ſuch a tendency, we ſuppoſe you muſt have meant ſuch Inſtructions only, as were conſiſtent with the Charter, and the Rights and privileges of Engliſhmen.

Your Meſſage further declares "that the preſent ſet of Inſtructions for the Governors of this Province are wiſely framed for the advantage of the Province."—You are pleaſed here to expreſs your intire approbation of the Inſtructions you have received: one of which, we have been made to underſtand is, that the General Court ſhall be held in the Town of Cambridge. Till this declaration we pleaſed ourſelves with the thought, that you were ſincerely deſirous (had it conſiſted with your Inſtructions) that the Court ſhould be removed to Boſton: But how can it be ſuppoſed your Honor can deſire that this Removal ſhould take place, the direct contrary to which you have by fair implication declared, is for the advantage of the Province? That advantage however can never appear, if the Inſtructions, which are the only evidence of it, be kept ſecret.

If Inſtructions are to be the Law and rule of Government, is it not fit and proper, that they ſhould be known? Are we not otherwiſe, not only in a ſtate of Vaſſalage, but diſtinguiſhed from others in that ſtate in this eſſential circumſtance, that they have a known Law, which they might obey; and we an unknown one, which for that reaſon we can neither obey, nor diſobey, and yet may poſſibly be puniſhed for not obeying.

Your Honor tells us "you have no Inſtructions militating with the Charter."—If there be an Inſtruction forbiding the adjourning or Proroguing the General-Court to Boſton, we apprehend it does militate with the Charter: and we think we have in our Addreſs clearly proved from the Charter, that it does ſo militate: In which caſe we ſubmit it to your Honor's conſideration, whether you can be held to obſerve it.

Whenever your Honor ſhall think proper to conſult the Council upon any occaſion, you may depend on our beſt advice for his Majeſty's ſervice, and the good of the Province. Theſe neceſſarily include each other, and are in fact but different names for the ſame thing: there being no room for diſtinction or ſeperation between them: Whoever attempts therefore to make a ſeperation is an Enemy to both.

As His Majeſty is the wiſe and tender Father of his People, He will always look upon thoſe the beſt promoters of *his* Service, who in the beſt manner promote *their* Intereſt and happineſs; and we are ſtill of opinion, that with *that* Intereſt and happineſs is connected the Removal of the General-Court to Boſton.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Anſwer to the foregoing Meſſage of the Council.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I HAVE avoided Controverſy with you not from a Senſe of my Superiority, as you ſeem to inſinuate, but from a deſire of living in Harmony with you. In your laſt Meſſage you charge me with want of Candour and Juſtice. You have laid me under a neceſſity of anſwering your Meſſage that I may vindicate my Character.

You had aſſerted in your firſt Meſſage to me that the Governor has *full Power and Authority as he ſhall judge neceſſary* to adjourn, prorogue and diſſolve the General Court, and that this Power could not be ſubject to the Controul of Inſtructions. I obſerved in my Anſwer to you that "the Practiſe of giving Inſtructions which began with the Charter, and has continued near fourſcore years, ſhould have been ſufficient to prevent the Council from taking exception to them." You now ſay, that the Inſtructions you referred to were not Inſtructions in general, but ſuch only as you apprehended militated with the Charter.

I have not deſignedly miſrepreſented any part of your Meſſage. Inſtructions, in the Caſe you referred to, appear to me to militate with the Charter no more than in any other Caſe which I could then or at any time ſince think of; and I thought I had the ſame Reaſon to ſuppoſe you denied the Force of Inſtructions in general, as in this particular Caſe.

You ſay that by this ſpecial Grant of Power to a Governor, the Crown excludes itſelf from a right of Controul. Why ſhould the ſpecifying the particular Parts of the Governor's Power take away the Crown's Right of Controul, any more than a Grant of the Powers of Government in general Terms? I pray you would attend to the Charter, and conſider that the particular Parts of the Governor's Power which are ſpecified are ſuch as the Governor under the firſt Charter had no right to. By virtue of that Charter he could neither call, adjourn or prorogue, nor diſſolve the General Court; he had no Power of nominating Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs &c. no Negative upon any Acts of the Aſſembly, nor of the Council, no Power of appointing Military Officers, nor any ſort of Military Power more than any other Perſon in the Government. The Agents for the Colony, as appears by ſufficient Memorials, were then ſoliciting in England that the Governor, to be appointed, might be reſtrained and have no more Power in theſe Caſes than the Governor then in place in the Colony. Does it then look probable that theſe Parts of the general Power of the Governor were enumerated in order to diveſt the Crown of its right of Controul? Do you imagine that when it is declared, the Governor ſhall have *full* Power by himſelf, or any chief Commander *to be appointed by him*, to govern the Militia, that it was the intent of the Crown to give to a Subject an uncontroulable military Power; and yet theſe are the Words of the Charter? Is it not therefore without doubt that theſe Enumerations were made meerly to exclude all claim from any Authority within the Colony? If this be a juſt Obſervation, there is nothing to diſtinguiſh the Caſe you refer to from any other. No Part of my Conduct has ever given you any room to ſuggeſt that I hold the King's Inſtructions above the Law, or that I can be juſtified in depriving the People of any Privilege to which they have a Right by Charter.

You then complain that I have injured you in charging you with explaining away the Prerogative into your own Hands and the Hands of the People. In your firſt Meſſage you admit the Prerogative in the Crown or Governor to adjourn, or prorogue the Court, but add, that this Prerogative muſt be exerciſed for the public Good. The public Good, you might have added, is the great Purpoſe for which Government is inſtituted. You afterwards obſerve, that "In the preſent Caſe when every Reaſon ariſing from convenience, ſafety and

|| page 147. & pa. 145. — vid. Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2. & pa. 138-9. pa. 145.

and utility, demonstrates and urges the fitness of the Court's sitting in Boston, the convening and keeping it elsewhere, contrary to the Mind of the two Houses and the Province in general, we humbly apprehended is an Exercise of the Prerogative, if not against Law, yet certainly against ancient Usage, and unwarranted by the reason which supports all Prerogative, namely the publick Good." If you had submitted to the exercise of the Prerogative in this instance, I should have considered this Paragraph in the Nature of a Remonstrance only, in order to induce me to alter the Measure, from a conviction of the inexpediency of it; for I wish to put the most favorable Sense upon your Expressions; but when your declining to do Business is taken into Consideration also, had I no reason to say, that all this, taken together, explained away the Prerogative into your own Hands, and the Hands of the People? You have not indeed expressly said that you will not proceed to Business. I wish I may have misapprehended your Intentions; but if I have done it, you certainly have given me so much Reason to do it that I cannot be chargeable with want of Candour or Justice. You have as little Reason to charge me with an Intention to bring upon you His Majesty's Displeasure, or procure an Alteration in the Constitution. If either of these should ever be the Case, they must be attributed to some other Cause, and not to any Thing which I have done.

My only Intention in my Answer to your Message is to vindicate myself from the Charges made against me, I shall therefore take no Notice of any other Parts of it. I despair of prevailing with you to concur in Sentiment with me. I am convinced that any further Arguments will only tend to increase the Breaches which I should think myself happy to be able to repair. vid pa. 157. T. Hutchinson.

Milton, 20th June, 1770.

On Friday last a Committee of the House of Representatives waited on the Lieutenant-Governor with the following Message.

May it please your Honor,

IN your last Message to this House you was pleased to say, that you were in daily Expectation of a Letter from his Majesty's Secretary of State, which it was probable would contain Matters of Importance to the Government; and that therefore you then thought it necessary that the Court should continue sitting some Time longer.

The House would be glad to be informed, whether in Consequence of any Letters you have received by the Packet now arrived, your Honor has any Matter to lay before the Assembly. If so, the House is ready to attend their Duty, provided you will be pleased to remove the Assembly to its constitutional Place, the Town-House in Boston: But if your Honor is yet determined against such Removal, the Members of the House are very desirous of returning to their respective Homes.

The next Day his Honor sent down the following Message to both Houses of Assembly.

Gentlemen of the Council, & House of Representatives.

I Cannot remove the Court to Boston. *I am so sensible of the Mischief which must be the Consequence of your final Refusal to proceed in the public Business, that I must earnestly recommend to you a Reconsideration of your Votes or Resolves to the contrary. I am still in Expectation of important Advices. If I should not receive any before Monday, and you should persist in your Refusal, it is my Intention then to give you a short Recess.* T. HUTCHINSON.

Cambridge, 21 June, 1770. answ. pa. 157.

The foregoing Message being read in the House of Representatives, the Question was moved and put, Whether the House still adhere to their Resolution not to proceed to Business while the Assembly is *thus* held out of the Town House in Boston? Pass'd *unanimously* in the Affirmative.

A Letter, &c. relative to New-Hampshire.

"YOUR expressing, not long since some surprise that New-Hampshire had so tamely submitted to the unconstitutional Burdens, &c. without so much as uttering one public Groan, or uniting in any of those reasonable Measures, which her Sister Colonies have gone into for the Redress of Grievances, is my apology for troubling you with the following Hints.

I have some acquaintance and connections in that Colony, which occasioned my careful enquiry into the nature of their Government, the connections of their rulers—the general manners of the people—and the present ruling temper of that inactive Colony, a view of which, it is presumed, will abundantly account for their present Conduct, and at least shift the object of your surprise.

It is well known that New-Hampshire has no Charter, except the Laws of the Province, which have received the Royal Sanction, may be deemed one. Their Governor, Lieut. Governor and Counsel are appointed by Royal Prerogative—they have a House of Commons elected as in charter colonies—except that the Governor issues his Precepts directed to such *new* Corporations, either distinct or united, as he pleases. The Judges, Sheriffs and other Officers on the civil List, and all military Officers are appointed, as in other unchartered Colonies. This being farther to find what has distinguished them in the nature of their Government, we must search yet *Conduct* from Virginia and other Royal Colonies. There are several things, which in their united operations, are abundantly sufficient to produce the above distinction.

You will please to know then, Sir, that there has been a great neglect of Academic Education, and even of good private Schools, so that the Youth in most of the towns in that Colony have been poorly instructed—and notwithstanding there has lately been more care taken of their Education, yet even to this day there are scarcely Men enough, found in their country towns, properly qualified to manage the public Business of their respective districts with any degree of accuracy.

Learning is a Friend to Liberty, et Vice Versa: The great want of Learning, then, in that Colony, and her not being supplied with Men of Genius and Literature from abroad, (which is notoriously and happily the case in the southern Colonies,) give reason to suspect what has been too much true in the reality of fact, viz. that many of the common People might easily be perswaded to swallow the doctrine of *Passive Obedience* and *Non Resistance*, by those who have *address* eno' to avail themselves of every place of honor, profit and influence in that Colony. —Servile subjection is enemical to public Virtue and drives from the human breast those noble sentiments of Liberty which have been both the Parent and Guardian of the English Constitution. Accordingly it is not strange that many of the good People of that Province, who have long been accustomed to submit themselves wholly to the influence of such as have filled the chief places in Government, are hardly perswaded to believe any *incroachments* are made upon their Liberties, or that it is best to make any stir about the matter, (let the colonies say, or do what they please) while a set of Men, whom they have been taught have as much *infallibility* in *Politicks*, as his *Holiness* of Rome has in the *Church*, shall tell them, "there is no danger, other colonies "are rebellious." "It will be much for the interest of New-Hampshire." "It will raise their reputation at home," and procure them some singular favor from his Majesty! to sit still and not at all intermeddle in the present disputes.

However, I am far from designing to represent that the whole Colony are deceived by such ministerial *Baubles*, or duped by the Ministers principal agents into a belief of their creed; no! If I am not misinformed, there is yet a *very* respectable number who agree with those worthy patriotic Colonies that think it quite consistent with loyalty, their character as Men, as Englishmen and Christians, to complain of the late oppressive measures at home, &c. But—alas! What shall they do? What can they do? Since, tho' they have a large majority of numbers, the majority of influence is against them. What can they do without any proper person to take the lead and head them? especially, since they know, the moment they appear on the side of liberty (as it is understood among us) they render themselves obnoxious to almost the whole respectable body that forms their civil polity, a majority in the House of Representatives excepted?

It is presumed to be for the interest of the Commander in chief to retain the good graces of the present administration at home: I have been told, he piques himself upon his having been able to keep all quiet in New-Hampshire, while other Assemblies have been dissolved and Colonies in Confusion. He hath *sugar-plumbs*, I mean ministerial compliments, &c. sent him from the minister on this happy occasion, which he generously scatters among the people. However, this would be insufficient to answer the *valuable* purpose, were other branches of administration as *free* as they are in all other Colonies. I say *all* other Colonies: For New-Hampshire is without a parallel in a chain of family connections, from the Commander in chief down thro' the most important branches of administration.

To give you a specimen, please to cast your eye on the following list.

His Excellency Gov. Wentworth, Commander in chief.
His Majesty's Council in New-Hampshire, when full, consists of twelve—there are three vacancies at present—the following are his Majesty's Council:
Hon. Theodore Atkinson, Esq; President of the Council—Uncle to the Governor.
Daniel Warner, Esq;—two of whose Sons have married near relations to the Governor.
Geo. Jeffrey, Esq;—whose Father married the Governor's Aunt.
Mark Hunking Wentworth, Esq;—Father to the Governor.
Daniel Pearse, Esq;—Uncle to the Governor.
Daniel Rogers, Esq;—Uncle to the Governor.
Daniel Ringe, Esq;—Uncle to the Governor.
Jonathan Warner, Esq;—married a near relation to the Governor.
Peter Livius, Esq;
Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature,
Theodore Atkinson, Esq;—Uncle to the Governor.
Col. Wallingford, Col. Wear, —— Hubbard, Esq;
Clerk of Superior Court, Geo. Ringe, nephew to Judge Atkinson.
Justices of the Inferior Court:
Col. Warner, above-named,
John Wentworth, Esq; Uncle to the Gov.
Col. March, and Peter Livius, Esq;
Clerk of Inferior Court, Hunking Wentworth, Esq; Uncle to the Governor.
Sheriff of the Province, Tho. Packer, Esq; married the Governor's Aunt.
Judge of Probates for the Province, John Wentworth, Esq; Uncle to the Governor.

This is a just account of the truth of facts, as far as I have had it in my power to inform myself.

Add to this, the consideration of the dangerous consequences which might arise from attempting to stem the current and oppose the court interest; since the *property* of every one in that colony is liable to be finally adjudged, not by the determination of 12 or 24, or 36 jurors, their peers, but according to a majority in a court of *appeals*, consisting of the Governor and the majority of the Counsellors present, tho' it should not exceed even four.——No appeal lies from them but to the great court in England—and the difficulty and expence of prosecuting appeals there are too well known.

Thus numbers in that colony have either been flattered by court promises, or awed by threats, &c. 'till at length they are sunk into a littleness of mind, a low selfish conduct, without a parallel in any free country.—Public virtue is no more—except among the middle and lower classes, among whom indeed are a number of sensible well-disposed persons, who at present can only groan in secret, ashamed of the public manners & conduct of the colony, especially in the present interesting crisis—in vain wishing they breathed a freer air.

Thus, my friend, I have just touched upon the nature of government in New-Hampshire, the connections of their rulers, and the present ruling principles of that inactive Colony. I leave you to determine, whether any kind of conduct different from what they at present exhibit, can reasonably be expected from a people in such deplorable circumstances—deplorable indeed, thro' a chain of fatal causes which have introduced a species of insensibility and slavery upon the minds of many, and left those who have yet some generous feelings for the sweets of constitutional liberty without any present prospect of regaining it.

But I have already tired myself and you upon this disagreeable subject. I am, &c."

Philadelphia, *June* 14. 1770.

Every part of the province seems roused at the danger to which their liberties are exposed by the claim of parliament to tax America, and unanimous to enforce the non-importation agreement, which seems the only means of recovering their rights. Upon the news of the Newport merchants breaking their agreement, Baltimore, Newcastle, Wilmington, Chester, and every Town down the river, took the alarm, and determined to have no dealings with them, until they made atonement for their defection, and returned to their duty. Captains Sterry and Whitney, in two Sloops from Rhode Island, were ordered to depart from Baltimore immediately; and two other vessels belonging to the same place, which left this city, having stopt at Chester, were told by the inhabitants that they must expect no trade there.

Capt. Spier is arrived here from Glasgow, but last from New-York, and has goods on board contrary to the non-importation agreement, which will not be received but immediately returned.

New-York, June 18. 1770.

On Monday last a number of Merchants & Mechanics waited on our Committee, desiring the sense of this city should be taken by subscription, whether an alteration should not be made in our non-importation agreement; in consequence of which a meeting was called the same evening, and persons appointed to go thro' the different wards, and to each inhabitant propose the following questions. *Do you approve of a general Importation of Goods from Great Britain, except Tea and other articles, which are or may be subject to a duty on importation? Or, do you approve of our non-importation agreement continuing in the manner it now is?* Subscriptions were taken in accordingly, when a majority appeared for importation, on which the committee sent off expresses to Boston and Philadelphia for their concurrence.

On the 11th of last Month, about 8 o'Clock in the Evening, an old Stone Building at Quebec, in which was a number of People, suddenly fell inwards, by which Means eight Persons unhappily lost their Lives, being crush'd & bruis'd in a shocking manner. —The greatest Assistance was given to get them out by the King's Troops and other Persons, and several were taken out alive, but expired soon after: One Man and a Child were taken out unhurt; another Child was much bruis'd, whose Life was despair'd of, a Woman escaped by jumping out of a Window.——The Names of the Dead are, *William Penguilly, John Hilly, Margaret* and *Elizabeth Southerland, James, Alexander, Elizabeth* and *Ann Donnelly.*—Two Men have died in great agonies, at Point-Levy, near Quebec, by eating wild Parsnips.

I vid an enumeration of Burdens sustained by America pa. 632 Vol. 2. & I see those Measures, turn to the Indexes Vol. 2 & this under the proper heads. v. tax acts vid Molasses Act pa. 9 Vol. 2 — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. I. & To find Agreement turn to Index to Vol. 2. & vid — page 130. & vid. Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. I. he answerd by the Council pa. 157

& vid Councils address pa. 145. || vide pa. 147. § pa. 151. ¶ pa. 147. ~~ vid page 138

BOSTON, *June* 25. 1770.

AT the Adjournment of the Meeting of the Trade laſt Monday Afternoon, there was a very general Attendance, when the following RESOLVES were unanimouſly agreed to, viz.

WHILE the Merchants not only of this Metropolis, but thro' the Continent, have engaged to ſuſpend their Importations from Great-Britain, with deſign to obtain a redreſs of the Grievances ſo loudly and juſtly complained of; we have with Grief and Aſtoniſhment perceived that the Merchants of Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, notwithſtanding the intimate Connection that has long ſubſiſted between us, and the Invitations frequently made them by our Committees, have hitherto declined adopting a Meaſure approved by all Orders, as legal, peaceable and moſt likely of any other to effect the ſalutary Deſign in view: The only apology given for their not uniting with their Siſter Colonies and affording their Aid in the common Cauſe, and the beſt apology we can make for our paſt ſilence on this point is, that their Importations have been too trifling and inſignificant to merit Attention.—But as ſeveral of their Merchants, loſt to the feelings of Patriotiſm & the common Intereſt, have very lately & at a moſt important Criſis, not only deſerted, but oppoſed their Country in the preſent glorious Struggle for the Rights of the Conſtitution, and with a deſign to inrich themſelves, have meanly taken advantage of the generous ſelf denial of their Fellow Merchants through the Provinces, by importing large Quantities of Britiſh and Eaſt-India Wares, which are now expoſed for Sale, we cannot behold this their Conduct with indifference: And whereas the Inhabitants of Portſmouth, notwithſtanding any former exertions in the common Cauſe, have failed in not properly expreſſing that deteſtation and reſentment, at a procedure ſo thoroughly and infamouſly ſelfiſh and directly tending to fruſtrate and render abortive the virtuous Exertions of all North-America to obtain a full and permanent relief from our great and common Grievances, as their Siſter Colonies had juſt reaſon to expect;——Therefore,

Reſolved,—That we will have no Trade or Commercial Intercourſe whatſoever with the Merchants of the Colony of New-Hampſhire or any of its Inhabitants, while they are thus counteracting the laudable Exertions of the other Colonies for the common Good—And as it is with Pleaſure we perceive a patriotic Spirit widely diffuſed, and nobly ardent, uniting and diſpoſing the ſeveral Colonies to aid each other with alacrity when the common Cauſe requires it, which muſt enſure by the bleſſing of Heaven the proſperity of the whole; we have juſt ground to rely upon it that the Inhabitants of Salem, Marblehead, Newbury, Ipſwich, Plymouth, Nantucket and other trading and fiſhing Towns in this Province; as alſo of the Colonies and Provinces of Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſeys, Philadelphia, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolina's, &c. will heartily concur with us in this Reſolution.

Reſolved,—That the Committees of Exports and Imports be deſired to keep the ſtricteſt look out that no ſort of Goods are imported into this Town from any part of New-Hampſhire Government, or exported from hence to ſaid Province. And all the Friends of the Non-Importation Agreement are deſired to inform the aforenamed Committees of any Attempts that may be made to introduce or export any kind of Merchandize contrary to this Reſolve.

Reſolved,—That we will view in the ſame odious Light, and treat in the ſame contemptuous and reſentful Manner, all thoſe who ſhall hold commerce with the ſaid Merchants and Inhabitants of New-Hampſhire as we do thoſe who are ſordid & hardy enough to have communion with the few Importers reſiding in this Province.

Reſolved,—That the foregoing be publiſhed in the ſeveral News-Papers of Monday next, and that the Standing Committee write and forward by that Day's Poſt Copies of theſe Reſolutions to the ſeveral Committees in the other Colonies, unleſs they ſhall in the Interim receive ſuch Advices from the Merchants of Portſmouth as they apprehend will prove ſatisfactory to this Body for the Injury done, and Inſult offered to a whole Continent.

A Committee of the Town of Marblehead having applied to the late General Court, ſetting forth, That there have been loſt at Sea, ſince January, 1768, belonging to that Town, 24 Sail of Fiſhing and Merchant Veſſels, in which 170 Men & Boys have periſhed, whereby 70 Women are left Widows, with 150 Fatherleſs Children, and many Parents deprived of the Earnings of their Sons which was their chief Support; and that many Families, ſince theſe unfortunate Shipwrecks, have had ſcarce any other Subſiſtence than what has come from the Bounty of their charitable Friends and Neighbours, &c. praying for a *Brief*; and the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives having deſired the Lieutenant-Governor to iſſue a *Brief*; His Honor accordingly iſſued one laſt Week.

We hear from Londonderry, that one Day laſt Week, two Men having a Difference, a Quarrel and ſome Blows enſued, in which one of the Perſons was killed.

Laſt Tueſday Afternoon, between two and three o'Clock, one of the *McMaſters*, the noted Importers contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants, and to whom it was lately intimated that it was the Minds of the Inhabitants in general that they ſhould depart the Town with their Perſons and Properties, as they would avoid the conſequences of the public reſentment, was taken at the South Part of the Town and put into a Cart with ſome Tar in a Barrel and a Bag of Feathers; but on his being carted ſome time on his way to Kingſtreet, where it was ſaid he was to undergo the indignity of this modern Puniſhment; when the Cart drew near the Town Houſe, he appeared to be greatly frightened, which the humanity of ſome Perſons preſent imagining might produce a fainting fit, he was thereupon permitted to go into a Gentleman's Houſe for a ſhort time, properly attended, in order to recover himſelf; where he ſoon after ſolemnly promiſed that if he might be ſpared from being Tarred and Feathered, he would *immediately* leave the Town and never come into it again; which being agreed to, upon condition that he ſhould be carried out in the Cart, he readily conſented, and a Chair being placed therein in lieu of the Tar Barrel, he was then carted out of Town as far as Roxbury Line, and having ſworn that he would abide by his Promiſe, he was then diſmiſſed without receiving any Damage, and his numerous Attendants peaceably returned again.——Search was made for another of the *McMaſters* but he could not be found.——A third who went to Marblehead, was ordered out of that Town; from whence he went to Salem, where he could get no Lodging, and a Signal being there given, he was obliged to quit that Town alſo.

Monday laſt arrived here Captain Hall, from London, in whom came Paſſengers, Mr. John Nazro, Dr. Dowſe, with ſundry other Perſons, among them was Patrick Smith, with the Goods he reſhipped laſt Year, and for which the Trade here then paid the Freight Home, and who has, ſince his arrival, (together with the McMaſters) we hear, prudently retired to the Caſtle.

The Reports from London are, that the Duty on Tea will be taken off this Seſſion of Parliament;—and the Board of Commiſſioners be removed.

We hear from Brookline, that on Tueſday Night laſt, between 11 and 12 o'Clock, the Windows of the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. Hulton, one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, were broke by Perſons unknown.——Upon Complaint made by Mr. Hulton, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, has iſſued a Proclamation offering a Reward of £. 50 for the Diſcovery of the Offenders.——We hear Mr. Hulton has ſince retired to the Caſtle.

At New-Haven, the Traders, Tradeſmen, &c. agreed to prevent any Trade or Commerce with Rhode-Iſland; and appointed a Committee to wait on the Captain of a Veſſel from Newport that was at Stratford River, to depart the Colony immediately; which the Captain promiſed to do, as ſoon as he had cleared his Veſſel at the Cuſtom-Houſe.

The Inhabitants of the City of Annapolis in Maryland, have come into Reſolutions ſimilar with Philadelphia, to have no Intercourſe with Rh. Iſland.

The Committee of Trade at Marblehead have deſired Capt. Treavett, to go from that Harbour with his Brig, as the Trade of Rhode-Iſland have not given any Satisfaction to the Colonies.

We hear that a Tree was ſtruck, and four Sheep, ſtanding near it, were killed, by the Lightning, laſt Week, at Danvers.

[*See the SUPPLEMENT.*]

The Brethren of the ancient and honorable Society of FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS, are hereby Notified, that the Right Worſhipful JOHN ROWE, Eſq; Grand Maſter of *North America*, deſigns to celebrate the Feſtival of Saint JOHN the Baptiſt, TO-MORROW the 26th of *June* Inſtant, at the *Grey-Hound* Tavern in *Roxbury*, where the Brethren are deſired to attend.

A. SAVAGE, Gr. Secr.

——Dinner preciſely at 2 o'Clock.——

On WEDNESDAY next,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be continued to ſell by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction-Room in Queen-ſtreet,

A great Variety of Engliſh & India Goods

——Among which are——

Plain and ſtript Luteſtrings, plain and ſtript Gauzes, pink and white pelong Sattins, Mens and Womens Gloves and Mitts, Fans, Ribbons, Mens and Boys Hoſe, Iriſh Linnens, Checks, Death-head and Metal Buttons, and a Number of other Articles.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

TO BE LET,

A very convenient Tenement, near the Center of the Town, with a good Yard, Rain Water Ciſtern, a good Well of Water, and ſeveral convenient Stores in the Yard, &c. Enquire of the Printers.

American GRINDSTONES.

Juſt landed, and to be ſold by

Henry Baſs,

At his Store adjoining the *Golden Ball* Tavern, near the Market, BOSTON,

A large and neat Aſſortment of NOVA-SCOTIA GRINDSTONES,

Which, on account of the Connections he hath with the Manufacturers, he is enabled to diſpoſe of near one Quarter part cheaper than he ever ſold them for, and to take as Payment, Corn, Flour, Pork, Beef, Cheeſe, &c.——As the goodneſs of theſe STONES, upon repeated Trials, is ſo generally known, a further Recommendation of them would be needleſs.

N.B. Gentlemen in the Country and others, ſhall be as well ſerved by Letter, as if preſent.

AUCTION-HALL—Kingſtreet.

To be Sold at AUCTION-HALL,

A Variety of Articles,—among which are, Mens & Womens fine Thread Stockings, fine Sagathies—Worſted Pluſhes of various colours, Forreſt Cloths, Broad-Cloths; and other Woollen Goods—fine Linens, Worſted Stockings—Mahogany Tables, &c.——

N.B.—CONSTANT Attendance given at ſaid Hall, to RECEIVE in Goods, upon reaſonable Terms, both for *Private* and public Sale.——

☞—A very good Cellar to be Let, in Court Square, either by the Month or Year——and good Lodgings and Board for Gentlemen, and Strangers.—Enquire at Auction-Hall.——

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, THURSDAY next, 28th Inſt.

At the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Martha Park, *deceaſed, near the Foot of Croſs-Street, viz.*

Feather Beds and Bedding, Looking-Glaſſes, Tables, Chairs, Deſks, Kitchen Furniture, conſiſting of Copper, Braſs, Pewter Plates, Diſhes and Meaſures, Iron, Tin, and other Articles.

M. DESHON, *Auctioneer.*

N. B. The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock before-noon, preciſely.——The above Articles may be ſeen the Day before the Sale. M. D.

WANTED,

A Quantity of Oak Plank and Joiſt, Pine Plank, Pipe Staves, and Red Oak Barrel Staves, ſuitable for the Engliſh Market.

Alſo POT-ASH and PEARL-ASH.

For further Particulars and Dimenſions enquire of HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouſe No. 5. on the Long Wharf. *Boſton, June* 21. 1770.

All who are indebted to the Eſtate of the Honorable *Samuel Waldo*, Eſq; late of *Falmouth*, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment; and thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are deſired to apply to *Sarah Waldo*, Adminiſtratrix, for Settlement. Thoſe particularly who have Accounts open with the deceaſed, in the County of *Cumberland*, are deſired to apply to *Theophilus Bradbury*, Eſq; of *Falmouth*, Attorney to ſaid *Sarah*, for Adjuſtment. *Boſton, June* 21. 1770.

The Eſtate of Mr. *Daniel Clark*, late of *Rowley*, deceaſed, being rendered Inſolvent, and Six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: The Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. *Nathaniel Ropes*, Eſq; Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of *Eſſex*, to receive and examine the ſaid Claims, give Notice that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. *Edward Payſon*, Innholder in ſaid *Rowley*, on the laſt Wedneſday in *June* next, and the five following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P.M.

Rowley, May 31ſt, 1770.

☞ All Perſons indebted for this Paper, whoſe Accounts have been above 12 Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *June* 23. 1770.

ENTERED-IN.

Gray & Squire from New Haven; Atwood, Doane, Jennings & Richards from N. London; Daggett from Rhode-Iſland; Cook from Halifax; Pepper & Mowat from Nova-Scotia; Drinkwater & Weſton from No. Carolina; Bulling from Newfoundland; Huſſey and Bruce from Antigua; Wormell from Honduras; Willdrage from St. Martins in France; Hales from Lisbon and Falmouth; McEwen from Belfaſt and Liverpool; Hall from London.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Doane to New-London; Fletcher to Africa; Daggett to Rhode-Iſland; Snow & Cook to Halifax.

CLEARED-OUT.

Freeman for North-Carolina; Jennings, Boyd and Atwood for New London; Somes and Atwood for Halifax; Smith and Snelling for Newfoundland; Haynes and Morton for Weſt-Indies; Sobier for Gibralter; and Huſſey for London.

---

vid the Act appointing the Commiſſioners pa. 748 Vol. 1—& their Commiſſion pa 253. Vol. 2. & vid page 136.

vid pa. 139 & Turn to Index Vol 2. To Find Merchants agreements V vid pa. 139. & vid page 120. & page 136. X vid pa. 997 & vid Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

MINUTES of the H----se of C-----ns, 26th April, 1770.

MR. T-th---k moved for an Addreſs to the King, for a Narrative and all Accounts received by the Treaſury, &c. relative to the late Diſturbances in Boſton; alſo for Orders and Inſtructions ſent to America ſince the 24th June laſt.

Mr. B--ckf---d ſeconded the Motion, and reſerved a Right to ſpeak upon the Subject, if others did: Accordingly afterwards, Obſerved, upon the Ill-policy of the American Revenue Laws (2) and the Ill-conduct of Government towards the People there;—they are not ſubject to the People of Great-Britain, but ſubjects in common with them.— General Gage's Commiſſion is illegal, and ſupercedes all Charters in that Country; and placing the military above the civil Power, is Matter that deſerved the immediate Conſideration of Parliament; and he wiſhed to have a Day appointed for an Enquiry into the State of the Colonies.

Ld. N---h was deſirous that the Houſe might have a Narrative of the Diſturbances in America; and that his only Objection to the Motion was, that the Words "All Accounts relative," &c. would expoſe the Names, and might ſubject to ill-treatment the Perſons who had given the Information.

Mr. E----d B--ke acknowledged the Propriety of concealing the Names of thoſe that had wrote, that they ſhould not be expoſed to ſuffer as thoſe had done, where Letters had been laid before the Houſe the laſt Seſſions, and Copies of them procured and forwarded by one Bollum or Bollan.—On the other hand, he tho't that garbled Letters would not afford the Houſe full Information; but upon the whole declared he ſhould be ſatisfied with a Narrative. He ſneered at the Miniſtry for having in the laſt Seſſion needleſsly expoſed the Intelligence of the King's Officers in America, in laying before the Houſe Letters that were not required—Who aſk'd for that extraordinary Letter of Governor Bernard's that recommended a total Alteration of the Conſtitution of the Maſſachuſetts Government—it was laid upon the Table unaſked for; and the Advice it contained has been too fatally followed, for to that Governor is principally owing the preſent unhappy Situation of your Affairs in America. —To what a wretched paſs are Affairs brought by the laſt three Years ſhameful and weak Conduct of Adminiſtration!—Great-Britain from being rever'd by all Nations, has ſubmitted to one of her Colonies,—two of her Regiments have made an ignominious Retreat from their Station, and are actual Priſoners of War at Caſtle William, and liable to be ſtarved out by the Boſtonians! (3) Adminiſtration may probably tell you that you ſhould adviſe them what Meaſures to purſue with America--I will not give it,-let them throw up the Reins of Government which they are unequal to guide, and not wait until they drop out of their Hands through Indolence, or torn from them by Force.

General M---cky recommended to the Houſe to be ſatisfied with a Narrative of the Affairs of Boſton, that the King's faithful Officers there ſhould not be expoſed and diſcouraged from giving Accounts, as it was their Duty from Time to Time to furniſh to Government—That expoſing their Letters in the laſt Seſſions was cruel—and if again practiſed would prevent any Intelligence from thence—that already many avoided Writing, and that ſuch as did write were exceedingly cautious therein.

Mr. G—v—lle ſpoke againſt expoſing the Names of the Letter-writers—lamented the unhappy Fate of Affairs in America, which he did not think himſelf chargeable with being the Occaſion of, altho' he had often been reflected on in that Reſpect: For, ſaid he with regard to the Stamp-Act, (4) the Repeal of which has given Riſe to the untoward Situations of your Affairs in America—I will take upon me to declare, that had I been ſuffered to have continued in Office at that Time, I would forfeit 100 Lives if the Act had not gone down in America—I need not again give my Opinion what your Conduct ſhould be towards that Country, you all know it.

L—d B—ch—mp oppoſed the Motion in all Parts—not willing to expoſe thoſe that have wrote—and not judging that garbled Letters and Accounts can give the Houſe due Information. (6)

Col. B—re faulted the Meaſure of ſending Troops, and repreſented the Conduct of Adminiſtration towards America as weak and improper—had he been ſent upon the Command inſtead of Col. Dalrymple, he would have landed the Troops at Caſtle-William, then ſent to know the ſtate of the Town, which, if in actual Rebellion he would have treated as Enemies, but not otherwiſe carried his Men thither.—He ſpoke highly of Gov. Hutchinſon,—and commended the Prudence of Col. Dalrymple in with-drawing the Troops (7)—but at the ſame Time lamented the Diſgrace brought upon Great-Britain, by improperly placing Troops where they had been obliged to retreat from their Poſt in an ignominious Manner, and become Priſoners of War at Caſtle-William. (3)

L——d B——ing—n gave an Account of the Boſton Affair, that the Centinel at the Cuſtom-Houſe was firſt attacked (1) &c.—That he was glad the Troops had retreated from Boſton, (3) being in his Opinion no longer uſeful there—becauſe there was no Magiſtracy that would act with them.—That the Government is a Democracy, and all civil Officers choſen by the People,—that the Council is a democratical Part of that Democracy,—that in his Opinion a Royal Council is neceſſary for a more proper Diviſion of Powers of Government.

(c) Wm. B---ke faulted the Policy and Conduct of Adminiſtration towards America in the Language of B--re (d) and B--ke.

Mr. Dyſon only propoſed an Amendment to Mr. T-th---ck's Motion, and deſired to confine it to a Narrative in ſuch wiſe as to ſave the Names of the Letter-writers.—And that finally obtained.

April 24. It is now confidently ſaid, that the American duty on Tea will be repealed before the expiration of the preſent ſeſſion, by which all the grievances complained of by the Colonies, will be compleatly redreſſed. The reaſon given for this is, as the preſent (4) M——y expect ſoon to reſign, they will not ſuffer their ſucceſſors in office to have the glory of promoting ſo popular an act. (7)

April 26. The miniſtry are now in a very uncommon dilemma; the news from Boſton has greatly perplexed them; and whilſt the c——l is divided with regard to the neceſſary meaſures to be taken for quelling ſuch an alarming tumult, the advices from Paris ſtill more diſturb them, as the French ſeem diſpoſed to avail themſelves of our unhappy miſunderſtandings at home and abroad, in order to ſtrike ſome very capital blow againſt us. In the mean while, they have the mortification to find that Mr. Wilkes ſtill maintains his ſo juſtly acquired popularity; and that notwithſtanding all the artifices that have been practiſed, he is now ſworn in, and acts in ſo capital a character as an Alderman of this opulent city. The Carlton-houſe Junto, who keep a regular correſpondence with Lord Bute, have tranſmitted to him every particular relative to the conduct of the oppoſition; and we are well aſſured, that Mungo wrote to him on Tueſday, to lay aſide all thoughts of returning to England for ſome time, as, in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, his appearance here might be dangerous not only to himſelf, but to all thoſe in power.

April 27. Yeſterday an extraordinary board of trade was held at the Plantation Office, White-hall, at which the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillſborough, as firſt Lord, preſided, in conſequence of which, it is ſaid, that diſpatches were to be immediately ſent to General Gage, Commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in America, and to Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Lieut. Governor of Maſſachuſets-Bay.

We hear, that in a late important council a conſiderable majority of members declared in favour of conciliating meaſures with the American colonies, in conſequence of which it is ſaid, the troops from Boſton, and the principal provinces, will be called home; the boards of Vice Admiralty diſſolved, and the tea act repealed.

LONDON, *April* 30.

A Letter from Col. Dalrymple, at Boſton, to a General Officer, his Friend, in England, mentions, that if the Troops had not retired out of the Town at Boſton at the Time they did, the moſt terrible and fatal Conſequences would moſt certainly have happened; as the Inhabitants had abſolutely DETERMINED to riſk their Lives in an Attack upon the Military; in order to revenge the cruel and wanton Maſſacre of their Countrymen.

A patriotic Nobleman, in a late Conference with a Great Perſonage on the Affairs of Boſton, told his Majeſty, "That he feared what would be the Conſequence when the Soldiers were ſet, like Taſk-maſters, over ſo ſpirited a People as the Americans, whoſe Loyalty he held unqueſtionable, and whoſe Bravery was equalled by none but Engliſhmen."

It is aſſerted that the Soldiers who committed the Maſſacre at Boſton will be given up to the moſt impartial Juſtice.

His Majeſty's Ship Tweed, now at Portſmouth, will ſail for America in about a Fortnight's Time.

May 5. The late tumultuous proceedings at Boſton, in New-England, will, we hear, be taken into conſideration on Tueſday next.

A book lately publiſhed, called *Thoughts on the Cauſes of our preſent Diſcontents*, ſaid to be written by Edmund Burke, Eſq; is allowed to be the beſt political tract that ever appeared in this country, uniting the beauties of ſtile to ſtrength of argument, and an obvious knowledge of buſineſs in a very ſtriking and extraordinary manner. The whole, which is written with a true philoſophical ſpirit, breathes nothing but candour and moderation, while it is founded upon the warmeſt principles of public virtue: And it is to be hoped, it will make a proper impreſſion on thoſe to whom it may be ſuppoſed to be directed.

On Monday noon will be publiſhed,
In QUARTO, Price 1s.

A SERMON, Occaſioned by the horrid Murder of Meſſ. Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, and Criſpus Attucks, with Patrick Carr, ſince dead, and Chriſtopher Monk, judged irrecoverable, and ſeveral others badly wounded, by a party of troops, under the command of Captain Preſton, (1) on the 5th of March, 1770, and preached at Boſton the Lord's-day following. In this Sermon are inſerted ſeveral remarkable particulars relating to this bloody Maſſacre. (1) By JOHN LATHROP, A. M. Paſtor of the Second Church in Boſton.

Boſton printed: London reprinted for E. and C. Dilly in the Poultry; and J. Almon, in Piccadilly.

Gilbert Deblois

Intending ſoon for England,

Notifies his Town and Country Cuſtomers, That he has a Variety of Engliſh Goods, Powder, Shott, Lead, Steel, Tin'd Plates, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. which he is ſelling off for ready Money only at the loweſt Rates. ——All Perſons having Accounts open with ſaid DEBLOIS, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with him, as ſoon as poſſible.

The following Articles may be had at a very low Price for Caſh,

At *Jonathan* & *John Amory*'s Store in Kingſtreet,

Ravens & Ruſſia Duck, Oznabrigs & Ticklenburg, German Steel, Tin Plates, Wool & Cotton Cards, Shot, and Bar Lead.

GUN-POWDER.

Alſo.—Sperma-Cæti Candles.

POT-ASH.

Caſh given for good POT-ASH, By *Hyſlop* and *Burton*,

At their Store No 9. South Side of the Town-Dock.

At the ſame Place may be had,

A few Hogſheads of Weſt India Rum.

Adino Paddock

At his Shop in Common-Street,

(Where the Coach-Making Buſineſs in all its Branches is carried on as uſual.)

Has to ſell, a genteel Phaeton, a Variety of ſecond-hand Chaiſes—Hair rubbing Cloths—Chaiſe & Poſtilion Whips—worſted Reins made in Town—Neet's foot Oil—A Number of ſeaſoned White Oak Trunnels two and half Feet long.

Candidates for the Degree of Maſter of Arts, are hereby notified to attend at *Harvard College* on Wedneſday the 12th of July next. Any that neglect ſuch Attendance may not expect their Degree the next Commencement.

Cambridge, June 10. 1770 S. LOCKE Preſident

NOTICE is hereby given to all who deſire an Admiſſion into *Harvard College* this Year, That the Preſident and Tutors have determined to attend the Buſineſs of Examination on the next Friday and Saturday after the Commencement.

S. LOCKE, Preſident.

Cambridge, June 10. 1770.

All Perſons that ſtand indebted unto Meſſrs. *COX & BERRY*, late of *Boſton*, Merchants, either on Book, Bond or Note of Hand, are hereby deſired to call and ſettle the ſame with JOHN HEAD, at his Store in *Boſton*, near the Eaſt End of the Market.——

Where may be had at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, Powder and Shot, beſt Jamaica and other brown Sugars by the Hogſhead or Barrel, Loaf Sugar, Green Coffee, Cocoa, Weſt India and New England Rum by the Quantity, Chocolate by the Box or Dozen, warranted good. Alſo the very beſt ſuperfine and common FLOUR, lately imported from *Philadelphia*.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely Negro Fellow, about 20 Years of Age, who was born in the Country, and is fond of tending Horſes, driving Chaiſe, and doing of Houſe Work, and is ſold for no Fault.

Enquire of the Printers.

New FLOUR juſt arrived,

And to be Sold very Cheap,

By *Samuel Allyne Otis*,

At Store No. 5, South Side of the Town-Dock,

Where may be had as uſual,

RUſſia & Ravens Duck, Cordage and Boltrope, Seine & Sewing Twine, Lead and Shott, Cod Lines, Hooks and Mackrel Lines, SUgars by the Hogſhead or Barrel, New Eng. Rum made under his own Inſpection, Brimſtone, Allum, Copperas & Redwood.

Alſo, a Quantity of ſtriped and checked Flannels.

Ran away from his Maſter, *Joſeph Moody* of *Newbury*, a Negro Man, named *Prince*, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, a well ſet Fellow, has had his Jaw Bone broke, it is an Obſtruction to him in Eating, has had his right Leg broke, & is a little crooked, has loſt two or three Toes of his left Foot, had on when he went away, a light color'd Homeſpun Coat, and ſcarlet Ratteen Waiſtcoat, a pair of yellow Buckſkin Breeches, a black Wig, and Felt Hat, and a Linen Shirt. Whoever will take up the ſaid Negro, and convey him to his Maſter at Dummer-School in *Newbury*, or confine him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me the Subſcriber, JOSEPH MOODY.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are hereby cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing, or carrying off ſaid Servant, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. *Newbury, June* 4. 1770.

Ran away from his Maſter, Captain *Joſeph Hale* of *Newbury*, the firſt Day of *June* 1770, a Negro Man, named *Peter*, about 23 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, thick-ſet, ſpeaks *Engliſh* well, had on when he went away a ſnuff coloured Coat with Braſs Buttons, a green Ratteen Waiſtcoat, a pair of brown Fuſtian Breeches, he carried away with him a pair of light blue Stockings, and white ditto, a Linen Shirt, brown Wig, and a Caſtor Hat, and he had a Scar on the Backſide of his Neck. Whoever will take up the ſaid Negro, and convey him to his Maſter at *Newbury*, or ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me the Subſcriber, JOSEPH HALE.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are caution'd againſt harbouring, concealing, or carrying off ſaid Servant, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. *Newbury, June* 4. 1770

TO BE LET,

Two convenient Dwelling Houſes; one in Court-Square, near the Town-Houſe, the other in Cold Lane. Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON, Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston Evening-Post*; (No. 1813.)

MONDAY, June 25. 1770.

The following is published in a London *Paper of the 28th of April, as "a* Narrative *of the late Transactions at* Boston, *relative to the unhappy Affair between the* Townsmen *and the* Soldiers, *on the 5th of March," by which our Readers will see how grosly the Conduct of the Town has been misrepresented in Regard to that tragical Scene.*

ON the 3d of March last the Commanding Officer being informed that there had been some Frays between the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, and some Soldiers of the 29th Regiment, in consequence of some gross abuse given by a Rope Maker to a Soldier of the said Regiment, thought it his duty to use every means to put an end to the disputes.

Repeated orders were given to the Troops against their quarrelling with the Inhabitants, and a Letter was wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor, giving him Information of what had passed, and intreating him to direct the Civil Magistrates to use their Authority with the Inhabitants, and to restrain them from further Violences.

From the 3d to the 5th day of the month, there were frequent complaints from the Soldiers, of their being knocked down, and otherwise ill-treated.

On Monday Night (which was the 5th) about 9 o'clock, the alarm-bells were rung as in cases of fire, and the multitude assembled. The supposed fire was said to be in king-street, in order that the people might be drawn thither. On examination, the report of fire was found to be groundless, and the real intention of the alarm appeared, viz. the bringing the populace to the place of the intended action.

About this time a considerable body of the inhabitants were at the gates of a barrack, containing two companies of the 29th regiment, whom they were abusing, and inviting to come out and fight. The soldiers were, according to orders, restrained and kept in their barracks by their officers.

From thence the multitude proceeded to king-street, where the custom-house is situated, threatening to put to death the sentry that was posted there to protect his Majesty's treasure. On their arrival they surrounded him, and by force compelled him to retire to the custom-house door. Being thus environ'd, he was obliged to call for aid, and the captain of the day (Capt. Preston of the 29th regiment) was informed of his situation by a townsman. The captain took a small party of soldiers from the main-guard, and proceeded to the custom-house to extricate the sentry.

The melancholy consequences of this matter appear at large in Capt. Preston's own narrative, supported by affidavits. Soon after this, the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at the Council-chamber, and the multitude were by him prevailed on to disperse.

A message was sent to the commanding officer, who waited on him immediately. Some Justices of the Peace were employed in examining into the affair. On a warrant being issued, Capt. Preston surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and the Soldiers, who composed the party before-mentioned, were delivered to the magistrates.

A Council was summoned to meet next morning at ten o'clock, and the commanding officers of both regiments were, by a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, desired to attend it.

On their arrival at the council chamber, they were informed by the Lieutenant Governor, that the reasons for his desiring their attendance were the following:

On the first Meeting of the Council, the Magistrates and Selectmen had waited on the Lieutenant Governor, and Board, and acquainted them that, in consequence of the troops being quartered in Boston, and of the late and former disputes, the people's minds were so inflamed that they could not be quieted; that unless the troops were immediately removed from the town, they were determined to take up arms and compel them, by force of superior numbers, to quit it. They also added, that the Inhabitants of the adjacent towns were determined to act in concert with them, and were arriving hourly in Boston for that purpose.

The Counsellors then separately informed the Lieutenant Governor of the absolute necessity of the removal of the troops, adding, that to their knowledge there were upwards of 4000 men ready to take arms on a refusal, and many of those men of the first property, character and distinction in the province. They further added, that the information relative to the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns, as given by the Magistrates, was just; and two Gentlemen of the Council, who were newly arrived from the country, were called upon to prove the above assertions from their own observations, and they concurred entirely with what had been affirmed.

As the late disputes had been entirely confined to the soldiers of the 29th regiment, it was thought expedient to endeavor to quiet the people by removing that regiment some distance from among them; and the Commanding officers were willing to have it done until such time as Gen. Gage's pleasure should be known.

A Committee from the inhabitants of the town of Boston, assembled at Faneuil-Hall, were then in waiting for an answer to a Message delivered to the Lieut. Governor in Council, praying the removal of the troops, and were called in and acquainted by the Lieutenant Governor and Council of the measure proposed for the satisfaction of the people. The Committee withdrew, and the Council adjourned until the afternoon.

In the afternoon the Council again assembled. The Meeting of the inhabitants being too numerous to be contained in Faneuil-Hall, they made choice of a large Meeting-House for their assembling.

The Committee waited upon the Governor and Council, and reported that the answer to their former Message was in no respect satisfactory, and that nothing less than the immediate and total removal of the troops would satisfy the inhabitants.

The Lieutenant Governor and Council were further told that the people were become very impatient, that night approached, and an immediate answer was expected, that a thousand men were already arrived from the neighbourhood, and the country in general motion, after which they would not be drawn.

The commanding officer had during the course of the Council's sitting, frequently informed them of the impossibility of his going any further length in the matter; that he had already in his apprehension exceeded his powers in the alteration proposed to be made in the quartering the 29th regiment, an alteration only to be justified by the necessities of the times. He added, that the information given of the intended insurrection, or rebellion, to which such implicit credit was given by the Council, was in itself a sufficient reason against the removal of his Majesty's forces. To this last argument it was answered, that the people knew how insufficient the force at Boston was to prevent their purposes, and therefore it was of no effect.

It was answered by the Council that the arming of the people was by them admitted to be Treason, and that the people knew it so, but nevertheless they were determined to pursue the measures of attacking the troops, and that before morning their present numbers estimated at more than 4,000 would be increased to 10,000, and the most tragical issue was to be expected.

The Lieutenant Governor then proceeded to lay before them the last vote of the inhabitants of the town of Boston to ask their advice, and to demand their judgment upon it.

They thereupon unanimously were of opinion, that it was absolutely necessary for his Majesty's service, the good order of the town and the peace of the province, that the troops should be immediately removed out of the town of Boston; and therefore advised the Lieutenant Governor to communicate this advice of Council to Colonel Dalrymple, and to desire that the Troops might be sent to Castle William forthwith.

The Lieutenant Governor finally agreed with the Council, and communicated the vote with his desire thereon to the commanding officer, who assured him of his obedience.

The Committee being informed by the Lieutenant Governor of this resolution, they withdrew, and the Council adjourned.

If to these facts the following circumstances are added, viz. the people running to the house where the Artillery is kept, endeavouring to get possession of it, which, however, owing to a favourable accident, they failed in, the first time taking the town arms from Faneuil-Hall, and attempting to fire the Beacon, (a Signal for bringing in the people from the country with Arms) there will no doubt remain that a plan had been preconcerted for attacking the Troops on that or the other succeeding night, and of which further evidence will, it is thought, be *procured.* a Lie!

CASE of Capt. THOMAS PRESTON of the 29th Regiment.

IT is Matter of too great Notoriety to need any Proofs, that the Arrival of his Majesty's Troops in Boston was extremely obnoxious to it's Inhabitants. They have ever used all Means in their Power to weaken the Regiments, and to bring them into Contempt, by promoting and aiding Desertions, and with Impunity, even where there has been the clearest Evidence of the Fact, and by grossly and falsly propagating Untruths concerning them. On the Arrival of the 64th & 65th, their Ardour seemingly began to abate; it being too expensive to buy off so many; and Attempts of that Kind rendered too dangerous from the Numbers.—But the same Spirit revived immediately on it's being known that those Regiments were ordered for Halifax, and hath ever since their Departure been breaking out with greater Violence. After their Embarkation, one of their Justices, not thoroughly acquainted with the People and their Intentions, on the Trial of the 14th Regiment, openly and publicly, in the Hearing of great Numbers of People, and from the Seat of Justice, declared, 'that the Soldiers must now take Care of 'themselves, *nor trust too much to their Arms*, for they 'were but a Handful; that the Inhabitants carried 'Weapons concealed under their Cloaths, and would 'destroy them in a Moment *if they pleased.*' This, considering the malicious Temper of the People, was an alarming Circumstance to the Soldiery. Since which several Disputes have happened between the Towns-People and Soldiers of both Regiments, the former being encouraged thereto by the Countenance of even some of the Magistrates, and by the Protection of all the Party against Government. In general such Disputes have been kept too secret from the Officers. On the 2d instant, two of the 29th going through one Gray's Rope-Walk, the Rope-makers insultingly asked them if they would empty a Vault. This unfortunately had the desired Effect by provoking the Soldiers, and from Words they went to Blows. Both Parties suffered in this Affray, and finally, the Soldiers retired to their Quarters. The Officers, on the first Knowledge of this Transaction, took every Precaution in their Power to prevent any ill Consequences. Notwithstanding which, single Quarrels could not be prevented; the Inhabitants constantly provoking and abusing the Soldiery. The Insolence, as well as utter Hatred of the Inhabitants to the Troops, increased daily; insomuch, that Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th instant, were privately agreed on for a general Engagement; in Consequence of which several of the Militia came from the Country, armed to join their Friends, menacing to destroy any who should oppose them. This Plan has since been discovered.

On Monday Night about Eight o'Clock two Soldiers were attacked and beat. But the Party of the Towns-People, in order to carry Matters to the utmost Length, broke into two Meeting-Houses, and rang the Alarm Bells, which I supposed was for Fire as usual, but was soon undeceived. About Nine some of the Guard came to and informed me, the Town-Inhabitants were assembling to attack the Troops, and that the Bells were ringing as the Signal for that Purpose, and not for Fire; and the Beacon intended to be fired to bring in the distant People of the Country. This, as I was Captain of the Day, occasioned my repairing immediately to the Main-Guard. In my Way there I saw the People in great Commotion, and heard them use the most cruel and horrid Threats against the Troops. In a few Minutes after I reached the Guard, about an hundred People passed it, and went towards the Custom-House, where the King's Money is lodged. They immediately surrounded the Sentinel posted there, and with Clubs and other Weapons threatened to execute their Vengeance on him. I was soon informed by a Townsman, their Intention was to carry off the Soldier from his Post, and probably murder him. On which I desired him to return for further Intelligence; and he soon came back and assured me he heard the Mob declare they would murder him. This I feared might be a Prelude to their plundering the King's Chest. I immediately sent a non-commissioned Officer and twelve Men to protect both the Sentinel and the King's Money, and very soon followed myself, to prevent (if possible) all Disorder; fearing lest the Officer and Soldiery by the Insults and Provocations of the Rioters, should be thrown off their Guard and commit some rash Act. They soon rushed through the People, and, by charging their Bayonets in half Circle, kept them at a little Distance. Nay, so far was I from intending the Death of any Person, that I suffered the Troops to go to the Spot where the unhappy Affair took Place, without any Loading in their Pieces, nor did I ever give Orders for loading them. This remiss Conduct in me perhaps merits Censure; yet it is Evidence, resulting from the Nature of Things, which is the best and surest that can be offered, that my Intention was not to act offensively, but the contrary Part, and that not without Compulsion. The Mob still increased, and were more outrageous, striking their Clubs or Bludgeons one against another, and calling out, 'come 'on, you Rascals, you bloody Backs, you Lobster 'Scoundrels; fire if you dare, G—d damn you, fire 'and be damn'd; we know you dare not;' and much more such Language was used. At this Time I was between the Soldiers and the Mob, parleying with and endeavouring all in my Power to persuade them to retire peaceably; but to no Purpose. They advanced to the Points of the Bayonets, struck some of them, and even the Muzzles of the Pieces, and seemed to be endeavouring to close with the Soldiers. On which some well-behaved Persons asked me if the Guns were charged: I replied, yes. They then asked me if I intended to order the Men to fire; I answered no, by no Means; observing to them, that I was advanced before the Muzzles of the Men's Pieces, and must fall a Sacrifice if they fired; that the Soldiers were upon the Half-cock and charged Bayonets, and my giving the Word fire, under those Circumstances, would prove me no Officer. While I was thus speaking, one of the Soldiers, having received a severe Blow with a Stick, stept a little on one Side, and instantly fired, on which turning to and asking him why he fired without Orders, I was struck with a Club on my Arm, which for some-time deprived me of the Use of it; which Blow, had it been placed on my Head, most probably would have destroyed me. On this a general Attack was made on the Men by a great Number of heavy Clubs, and Snow-Balls being thrown at them, by which all our Lives were in imminent Danger; some Persons at the same Time from behind calling out, 'Damn your Bloods, 'why don't you fire? Instantly three or four of the Soldiers fired, one after another, and directly after three more in the same Confusion and Hurry.

The Mob then ran away, except three unhappy Men who instantly expired, in which Number was Mr. Gray, at whose Rope-Walk the prior Quarrel took Place; one more is since dead, three others are dangerously, and four slightly wounded. The Whole of this melancholy Affair was transacted in almost 20 Minutes. On my asking the Soldiers why they fired without Orders, they said they heard the Word "Fire," and supposed it came from me. This might be the Case, as many of the Mob called out "Fire, fire," but I assured the Men that I gave no such Order, that my

Vid Landing of Troops &c pa. 263. Vol. 2.

† The above Narrative (as well as Capt. Prestons) contains some truths, as well as a great many notorious Falshoods! ¶ Vid Massaire pa. 60 — & True Narrative pa. 659.

my Words were, "Don't fire, stop your Firing:" In short it was scarce possible for the Soldiers to know who said fire, or don't fire, or stop your Firing. On the People's assembling again to take away the dead Bodies, the Soldiers, supposing them coming to attack them, were making ready to fire again, which I prevented by striking up their Firelocks with my Hand. Immediately after a Townsman came and told me, that 4 or 5000 People were assembled in the next Street, and had sworn to take my Life with every Man's with me; on which I judged it unsafe to remain there any longer, and therefore sent the Party and Sentry to the Main-Guard, where the Street is narrow and short, there telling them off into Street Firings, divided and planted them at each End of the Street to secure their Rear, momently expecting an Attack, as there was a constant Cry of the Inhabitants, "To Arms, to Arms,—turn out with your Guns," and the Town Drums beating to Arms. I ordered my Drum to beat to Arms, and being soon after joined by the different Companies of the 29th Regiment, I formed them as the Guard into Street Firings. The 14th Regiment also got under Arms, but remained at their Barracks. I immediately sent a Serjeant with a Party to Col. Dalrymple, the Commanding Officer, to acquaint him with every Particular. Several Officers going to join their Regiment were knocked down by the Mob, one very much wounded, and his Sword taken from him. The Lieutenant Governor and Col. Carr soon after met at the Head of the 29th Regiment, and agreed that the Regiment should retire to their Barracks, and the People to their Houses; but I kept the Piquet to strengthen the Guard. It was with great Difficulty that the Lieutenant-Governor prevailed on the People to be quiet and retire: At last they all went off excepting about an Hundred.

A Council was immediately called, on the breaking up of which three Justices met, and issued a Warrant to apprehend me and eight Soldiers. On hearing of this Procedure, I instantly went to the Sheriff and surrendered myself, though for the Space of four Hours I had it in my Power to have made my Escape, which I most undoubtedly should have attempted, and could have easily executed, had I been the least conscious of any Guilt.

On the Examination before the Justices, two Witnesses swore that I gave the Men Orders to fire; the one testified he was within two Feet of me; the other, that I swore at the Men for not firing at the first Word. Others swore they heard me use the Word "Fire," but whether do or do not fire they could not say; others, that they heard the Word "Fire," but could not say if it came from me. The next Day they got five or six more to swear I gave the Word to fire. So bitter and inveterate are many of the Malcontents here; that they are industriously using every Method to fish out Evidence to prove it was a concerted Scheme to murder the Inhabitants. Others are infusing the utmost Malice and Revenge into the Minds of the People who are to be my Jurors by false Publications, Votes of Towns, and all other Artifices, that so from a settled Rancour against the Officers and Troops in general, the Suddenness of my Trial after the Affair, while the People's Minds are all greatly inflamed, I am though perfectly innocent, under most unhappy Circumstances, having nothing in Reason to expect but the Loss of Life in a very ignominious Manner, without the Interposition of his Majesty's Royal Goodness.

Boston-Goal, Monday, 12th March 1770.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

PERMIT me thro' the Channel of your Paper, to return my Thanks in the most publick Manner to the Inhabitants in general of this Town——who throwing aside all Party *and Prejudice, have with the utmost Harmony and Freedom stept forth Advocates for Truth, in Defence of my injured Innocence, in the late unhappy Affair that happened on Monday Night last: And to assure them, that I shall ever have the highest Sense of the* Justice *they have done me,*

Which will be ever gratefully remembered, by

Their much obliged and most obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS PRESTON.

LONDON,

April 23. A Cabinet Council was held on Sunday night at St. James's upon the News received concerning the insurrection at Boston, at the rising of which it was reported at the St. James's-Coffee House, that a fleet of men of war, and four regiments, would be dispatched immediately for North America.

April 25. Yesterday morning the right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, as Secrety of State for the Colonies, had a grand levee at his house, in Hanover square, at which the Colony Governors, Agents, and several American and West-India Merchants attended.

The result of the cabinet council lately held on the very extraordinary advices from North-America, 'tis said, will by express order of the illustrious, Personage, be laid before Parliament, for consideration of that important transaction, so much interesting to the welfare of Great-Britain and her Colonies.

The talk at the court end of the town, of appointing Sir Jeffery Amherst, Commander in chief of the forces in North-America, is again revived, and many judicious people think it will soon take place, as the affairs on that continent are again in the most violent agitation.

The late unhappy affair at Boston has so greatly alarmed the Governor of a certain Bay, that he is now absolutely taking measures towards the security of his property in the American quarter of the globe.

We cannot vouch for the authenticity of the following paragraph, which a correspondent has sent us: Yesterday morning two extraordinary expresses were sent off from the Admiralty to Portsmouth and Plymouth, said to contain orders for the expediting the several ships of war designed for North-America; these ships are to touch at Corke, with some transports, in order to convoy a considerable number of military forces, for the quelling the late disturbances which happened at Boston: as no concessions whatever will now be made to any remonstrance that may arrive from that place.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Alderman Trecothick (one of the Representatives of the city of London in parliament) moved, "That an address be immediately presented to his Majesty, desiring that his Majesty would give orders, that copies of all letters to the Secretaries of State, the board of trade, &c. which contained any narrative of the late unhappy affair of Boston; together with copies of the instructions sent by his Majesty's Ministers to his governors in North-America since June last, might be laid before the H—— of ——."

Lord Hillsborough and Lord North, who had heard of this motion, before it was made, would fain have persuaded Mr. Trecothick not to make it; assuring him, that such an address was unnecessary; as the papers would certainly be laid before P——t, without it. But Mr. Trecothick did not chuse to trust to their assurances; and accordingly made his motion. The administration were afraid to oppose. In fact, they durst not. But Colonel Mackay said, "He saw great danger in it, if it was not altered; as perhaps there might be some part of the letters which did not relate to the affair at Boston; and at all events, the writers names, and other names in the letters, ought not, as had been too much the custom, to be laid before the house," Mr. Grenville concurred in this sentiment, and enforc'd it exceedingly well in a very fine speech; "Instancing a variety of inconveniences which might arise from such a circumstance, and some which actually did arise from laying the whole of the papers, with all the names, before the House, in the case of the Stamp-Act; and other matters." Upon these arguments, the motion was amended, by adding "*Extracts or* copies of all letters," &c. and the writers names, as well as other names in the letters, are to be omitted.

A protest of an extraordinary nature with respect to North-America, is said to have lately been received by the ministry, which has occasioned much altercation in a great council.

At a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Upton*, in the County of *Worcester*, legally assembled on Monday the 26th Day of *March*, A. D. 1770—and at the said Meeting taking into serious Consideration the Distresses, and even Massacres, brought upon his Majesty's loyal and dutiful Subjects of this his antient Province; and also that our sister Colonies are participators with us in these perplexing Difficulties, brought upon us indiscriminately, by Acts of the British Parliament, imposing Duties on several Articles of Commerce imported into this Province, for the sole purpose of raising a Revenue; and while the Advocates for the rights of Parliament would reason the Americans into absolute Slavery, let us use every legal Method within the limits of our Power, to avoid coming under the galling Yoke which will be too tedious for us, who have hitherto been a free and happy People; let us have such a regard for the Generations yet unborn, as to avoid doing any thing that can any way contribute to fasten those arbitrary and despotic Laws upon them:—Taking those melancholy Circumstances into our deliberate consideration, have come into the following Votes.——

1st, Voted, That we will use our utmost Efforts in a legal way to encourage and support the Body of Merchants of *Boston*, and of all the maritime Towns on this Continent who have come into the Agreement, in their prudent and spirited Resolutions not to import British Goods until the Revenue Laws are repealed (a few Articles of necessity excepted) the Inhabitants of this Town take this Opportunity to express their sincerest Gratitude too, and Affection for, the said Merchants, who are willing to forgoe their own Interest for the good of their Country, have adopted so wise & spirited a Measure as to retrench their Trade and Commerce with the Merchants of Great-Britain.

2dly, Voted, That we will treat with the Contempt they deserve, all those Persons, that do continue (in Opposition to all reasonable Dissuasives) to import Goods from Great-Britain contrary to the Non-Importation Agreement, and that we shall ever look upon such Persons with Abhorrence and Detestation, who for the sake of their own private Interest are willing to reduce their Posterity and their Country into a state of abject Slavery; and we do hereby declare that we will not purchase any Goods of, or have any social Connection with, any of the said Importers.

3dly, Voted, That we will not purchase or drink any foreign Teas (cases of sickness excepted) until the Revenue Laws are repealed; and that we will discountenance in our Families the wearing or using any Foreign Superfluities, and that we will use every legal Method in our power to encourage our own Manufactures.

4thly, Voted, That we sincerely sympathize with the Town of *Boston*, on account of the Difficulties and Distresses brought upon them by Sir F—— B——, and the Commissioners of the Customs, by bringing in among that loyal People, Regiments of Soldiers to Dragoon the Inhabitants into Obedience to the Revenue Laws; and that we heartily condole with them for the horrid Massacre committed by the Soldiery on some of the inhabitants of late, and that we are extremely sorry that our worthy Brethren of *Boston* should be treated with so much Insult, Abuse and Contempt by a swarm of Placemen and Pensioners.

5thly, Voted, That the Town Clerk transmit a Copy of these VOTES to the Committee of Merchants of *Boston*.

A true Copy.

Attest, JOSIAH DEAN, Town Clerk.

Best Sperma Ceti *Candles*,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON.

in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-House*. He also sells the best *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Best *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

☞ Wanted as an Apprentice, a sprightly Lad of about 12 Years of Age, of a good Disposition.

Pure Sperma Cæti Candles,

Manufactur'd and Sold by

Nathaniel Appleton & *Comp'y*,

At their Works adjoining the South Battery, *Boston*.

N.B. Sperma Cæti Oil sold at the same Place.

Cash given for

POT and PEARL ASH

At *Jonathan* & *John Amory*'s Store,

in Kingstreet.

POT-ASH.

Cash given for good POT-ASH,

By PETER HUGHES,

At his Store next to Capt. *Cheever*'s, in King-street.

Where there is to be Sold,

Shalloons, Tammies, Broad Cloths, German Serges, Mens & Boys Hatts, Ticklenburgs, English and Russia Duck, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Poland and common Starch, long and short Pipes, Coals, Whiting, Cordage, Cables, Anchors, and a few Barrels of Turpentine.

Choice CITRON,

To be Sold by

William Jones,

At his SHOP opposite the Town-House.

New *Superfine*, *Burr*, & *common Flour*; and a *few Tierces of Middlings*, just imported, *which will be sold very low by the Quantity.* Also *choice Wheat, and one Hogshead of best Virginia Tobacco.*

Enquire of

JOSEPH BARRELL,

At Store No. 3, *South Side the Town-Dock*,

Where may be had at the first Cost, if applied for immediately, a *Quantity of NovaScotia* Grindstones.

Also, West-India Rum by the Hogshead or less; Old Spirit, *warranted Scythes*, Barr and Pig Iron; Iron Ware, Poland and common Starch, New Rice; Race and Ground Ginger, Allspice by the Bag; Durham Mustard, Kippen's Snuff, Table Fish; Chocolate, Indigo, Brimstone, Allum, Copperas; Redwood, Logwood,—a good Assortment of Cream color'd and Glass Ware and many other Articles.

ALL Persons that have any Demands upon, or are indebted to the Estate of THOMAS TYLER, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased, are desired to leave their Accounts with and pay their respective Ballances to

BETHIAH TYLER, Administratrix.

Remains to be Sold at the House of the late Mr. JOHN SMITH in Hanover-Street,

A great Variety of Snuff Boxes, Stone Shoe & Stock Buckles, Sleeve Buttons, Necklaces and Earings, Watch-Chains and Seals, Rings, Thimbles, Pocket Books, Pencils, &c. &c.

These and many other Articles will be sold much below the first Cost, in order to a speedy Settlement.

☞ *All Persons indebted are once more requested to make immediate Payment to* Mercy Smith, *Executrix to this Estate.*

TO BE LET,

The Dwelling-House and Bake-Houses, the Estate of *Edward Vaill*, deceased, at New-Boston, well accommodated for the Baking Business.—Enquire of the Printers hereof.

All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of the Honorable EZEKIEL CHEEVER, Esq; late of *Charlestown*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and all Persons indebted to said Estate, to pay their respective Ballances to *David Cheever*, Administrator on said Estate.

To be Sold, A Negro Man, belonging to the said Estate. Enquire of the Administrator.

Run away from *Daniel Moors* of *Bedford*, in *New-Hampshire*, a likely Negro Man, about 32 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high. Had on a green Ratteen Coat with red Trimming, a Thickset Jacket, and blue Breeches. Whoever shall take up the said Negro, and bring him to said *Moors*, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. *Bedford, May* 15, 1770.

Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

Quid. Stamp Act. pa. 53. Vol. 1. Quid Molass. Act. pa. 9. Vol. 2. — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. Quid in Index, Vol. 2. To find Merchants Agreements & see the Act approving them — pa. 748 Vol. 1. — & their Commiss. pa. 253. Vol. 2. (1) Quid arrival of Troops pa. 268 Vol. 2.

& Gov.r Barnard * House Commons — Parliament — Quid, Massacre pa. 60 — Trial of Soldiers, pa. 785. & Narrative of the Massacre pa. 659 — vid their names, pa. 120.